

COPENHAGEN GIVES COOK A TUMULTUOUS GREETING

EXPLORER LOSES HIS HAT AND HAS HIS SHIRT TORN BY EXCITED PEOPLE

With Shaggy Hair, Straggling Beard and Old
Clothes, Dr. Cook Was a Sight to Be-
hold as Royalty Greeted Him.

ESKIMOS FRIGHTENED BY POLAR METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS

Exact Observations Made Which Bear Out Dr. Cook's Claim to Hav-
ing Reached the Pole—One of Melville's Depots Found—Party
Was Three Days Without Food—Minute Details
of Journey Recorded.

**KING OF DENMARK
WELCOMES DR. COOK**

Copenhagen, Sept. 4.—King Frederick received Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the American explorer, who reached Copenhagen today from Greenland, in private audience at half-past three o'clock this afternoon. The audience lasted half an hour. The queen and her three daughters, Princesses Ingeborg, Thira and Dagmar, were present. Dr. Cook was presented to his majesty by Maurice F. Egan, the American minister.

Copenhagen, Sept. 4.—Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the American explorer, returning to civilization from his discovery of the North Pole, came into Copenhagen harbor at 10 o'clock this morning on board the steamer Hans Egede from Greenland.

Dr. Cook was standing on the bridge of the vessel, which flew the American flag at her mainmast. Crown Prince Christian of Denmark, Maurice Egan, the American minister, the Danish minister of commerce, and a committee representing various public bodies, boarded the Hans Egede and welcomed Dr. Cook in the name of the nation and the city.

Dr. Cook was escorted ashore by Prince Christian. The explorer was cheered by great crowds as he came ashore. An immense throng followed him through the streets to the Meteorological Institute, where he made a brief speech.

Speaking to the representative of the Associated Press, Dr. Cook said he left at the North Pole an American flag and a box containing documents, including a brief account of his trip and certain observations and the data to bear out his claim.

Captain I. Larsen of the Hans Egede said he had examined Dr. Cook's records and believed them to be perfectly correct.

In the course of the interview with the Associated Press representative on board the Hans Egede, Dr. Cook declared with great emphasis:

"I have been to the North Pole and I have brought back the most exact observations, absolutely proving my statement. I have kept a diary throughout my entire expedition in which I recorded the most minute details."

Continuing the conversation, Dr. Cook said:

"It was not my intention at the start to proceed to the pole. I was merely on an Arctic excursion, but, as I found conditions favorable, I continued on my way to the pole. I discovered hitherto unknown islands."

"We missed the discovery which previously had been established, but we came accidentally upon one of Melville's depots, where we found provisions and instruments in an excellent state of preservation."

"Owing to the smallness of my expedition, our requirements were not large. For the same reason, we were able to proceed quickly. On some days we covered as high as 12 miles, which is an extraordinary speed."

"As I approached the pole the Eskimos with me were frightened at the meteorological conditions."

"On the return trip our provisions became exhausted. No animal life was visible and for three days we had nothing to eat. Then, in a cove of the ice, we caught sight of several walrus. I had only a few cartridges left. I crept along the ice on my stomach, approaching the animals slowly so as not to scare them. I expended all my cartridges, and as a result killed two of the walrus. Our lives were saved."

"We then broke up our only sledge and made bows and arrows of the wood, as do the Eskimos, and we obtained game with these arms."

"Again, near Cape York, we were on the point of starvation when we found a young seal sleeping on the ice."

"At Cape York we found traces of killed oxen, which we tracked and killed."

"From Upernivik to Egedesminde I sailed on the same ship that carried the MacClintock and Franklin relief expeditions."

Continuing the conversation, Dr. Cook said he had in his possession the observations, a sextant, three chronometers, and a good watch and that he took daily observations from 85 degrees to the pole. While at the pole he took double observations to make sure.

He declared that twelve miles a day was not much for Eskimos, who often covered greater distances.

He preserved the health of himself and his companions by living as do the Eskimos. Both the Eskimos with him were young men who were fully under his influence and who followed his instructions absolutely.

The season also favored him. The ice was harder and smoother than in summer, when it is rough and broken by crevices.

It was a weather-beaten and shabby, but, elated hero, who was welcomed this morning by the Danish captain and the Danish minister and who the same honors that are customarily used in the greeting of visiting members of royal families.

Dr. Cook stood on the bridge of the Hans Egede wearing a shabby brown suit that had been loaned him by a seaman. On his head was a disreputable old cap and his face was clad in leather moccasins. His blonde hair was long and shaggy and his moustache rough and straggling. His complexion was sallow, but his face was full.

He was a strange figure for the center of such a brilliant scene as greeted his return to civilization.

A bright sun lit up the blue waters of Copenhagen harbor. Ships and yachts on every side were gay with

DR. COOK EMPHATIC IN SAYING HE REACHED THE NORTH POLE

Copenhagen, Sept. 4.—When the Hans Egede was a mile away, slowly coming in with an enthusiastic following of small craft in her wake, Crown Prince Christian and the members of his staff embarked on a launch which took them to the side of the steamer bearing the explorer.

The moment the anchor was dropped the crown prince sprang up the gangway. Dr. Cook at the same time appeared at the head of the ladder.

The people in the surrounding boats, who had expected from the newspaper pictures to see a bearded man, recognized the explorer for the first time and sent up a loud cheer.

Prince Christian, who is a tall and handsome young man, was dressed in

flags and the shore and piers were crowded with people. Two big American flags flanked the landing stage where Crown Prince Christian and other notable personages waited for one hour the appearance of the Hans Egede. Hundreds of small boats containing sightseers swarmed over the waters of the harbor. Many of these boats were filled with American tourists waving the stars and stripes.

After much handshaking, Crown Prince Christian said to the explorer: "Come ashore with me, please; the people are waiting to see you."

Dr. Cook said something about his baggage.

"My people will look after your baggage," the crown prince said, and took Dr. Cook to the royal launch.

When the launch approached the pier with Prince Christian and Dr. Cook by his side, a tremendous roar of cheers burst out from the people on shore and from the assemblage of small craft, including yachts, motor boats, landing boats from the Russian warship in the harbor, and racing shells clustered thick about the pier.

Dr. Cook stepped ashore, and in an instant the police were powerless to make way for the party. Dr. Cook and his party were engulfed and swept along by a clamorous crowd. Maurice F. Egan, the American minister, and the Danish officials literally clung to Dr. Cook. Together the party fought its way desperately to a point near the Meteorological building. Dr. Cook was bruised and capless and part of his sleeve was torn off.

"I used to be a football player, but this is the worst I ever saw," he panted.

Dr. Cook and Mr. Egan finally succeeded in reaching a balcony of the institute. The people crowding the streets and the adjoining park yelled frantically when they appeared. Mr. Egan waved his hand toward Dr. Cook as an identification, whereupon the explorer made a brief address in English.

"My friends," he said, "I have had too hard a time getting here to make a speech. I can only say that I consider it an honor to be able to put my foot first on Danish soil."

After more cheering, Commodore Hovgaard took Dr. Cook in a carriage and drove with him through the crowded streets to the Phoenix hotel where he will be the guest of the Geographical Society.

The hallways of the hotel were decorated with American flags and masses of flowers. Johan Hansen, the minister of commerce, and a committee of the Geographical Society gave a reception to Dr. Cook at the hotel. The minister made a speech of welcome in which he said:

"Before retiring to your much-earned rest, Dr. Cook, I hope you will give us an opportunity of bidding you welcome to Denmark. I thank you on behalf of my countrymen for the noble deeds which you so successfully have performed."

The minister then invited Dr. Cook on behalf of the government, the municipality and the Geographical Society "as our honored guest" to a banquet tonight at the town hall.

Dr. Cook thanked the minister briefly.

Minister Hansen, over a bottle of champagne, then led in "three cheers and a long life for Dr. Cook."

The members of the reception committee withdrew and were succeeded by a delegation of tailors, bootmakers and outfitters. The explorer placed himself in their hands and several tradesmen were at work on him at the same time.

At the end of an hour Dr. Cook emerged with his hair neatly trimmed, his moustache cropped close, and in a new suit, hat and boots. He then went to the American legation and had luncheon with Minister Egan.

Dr. Cook will stay in Copenhagen for a few days as the guest of the government, waiting the arrival of his wife. He will then go to Belgium.

Minister Hansen talked freely with the representative of the Associated Press regarding the authenticity of Dr. Cook's exploit. He said:

"Our two foremost Danish Arctic explorers, Amundsen and Rasmussen, know Dr. Cook personally, and they have assured us that they believe explicitly every word he says about his achievement. Their word is as good as gold with us on such questions."

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from death to Dr. Cook. He said: "Dr. Cook had a habit of sleeping on the ice in the summer time. It was in July of 1901 that our vessel was imprisoned in the ice near the Arctic circle. Dr. Cook had been making his bed upon the ice near the ship for several days, although this fact was unknown to several in the party. One morning some members of the scientific staff started on a hunting trip. One of them saw Cook, wrapped in his fur blankets asleep upon the ice. In the dim light of that season he was taken for a seal lion and one of the men prepared to shoot."

JOHN MITCHELL ISSUES ADDRESS

New York, Sept. 4.—John Mitchell, vice president of the American Federation of Labor and representing Samuel Gompers in the latter's absence, has issued the annual Labor Day manifesto to the workers of the country.

Referring to the contempt case, in which he, Mr. Gompers and secretary Frank Morrison are on bail, pending the decision of a higher court as to whether they shall go to jail, Mr. Mitchell says:

"While the abuse of the writ of injunction did not originate within the last decade, yet it is safe to say that the wrongful use of what was primarily a beneficent and necessary legal process has become acute within the last ten years and perhaps no action has caused such universal protest as the injunction issued by Justice Gould and the decision rendered by Justice Wright. It is no reflection upon the judiciary to say that the workingmen will not cease their agitation or abate their demands until trial by jury for every offense which involves imprisonment shall have been established and recognized as the only true principle of free government and the real guarantee of the impartial administration of justice."

FOOLISH FIREMEN

Took Too Much Water
and Now One of
Them Is Dead

Aurora, Ill., Sept. 4.—The rivalry between the fire departments of the towns of Sandwich and Plano, yesterday resulted in the death of Bert Foster, a member of the Plano brigade. He was the victim of illness brought on by a "water battle" at Plano on the fourth of July, when the two departments picked their champions and the two teams attempted to drown each other out with streams of water thrown by their engines. None of the five others who took part in it has recovered full strength and all are threatened with serious results.

Both towns selected their best three men for the contest.

The men lined up in pairs, each with the nozzle of his weapon full in the face of his opponent. The force of the water at close range staggered all. Foster collapsed and pitched forward unconscious on his face.

Sherrill North ordered the struggle stopped, declaring it a draw.

DEATH OF OLD MAN

Isaac Brock, Who Claim-
ed to Have Been 121
Years Old

Waco, Tex., Sept. 4.—Isaac Brock, who claimed to have seen twenty-six presidents elected, is dead here at an age said to be 121 years. According to Brock's family Bible and other documents, he was born in Buncombe county, North Carolina, March 1, 1788.

DAVID T. GREGG HELD HORSE FOR KIDNAPERS

Topeka, Kas., Sept. 4.—David T. Gregg, the lawyer, arrested for complicity in the kidnaping of Marian Bleakley, the incubator baby, has been held by the Topeka police.

ORVILLE WRIGHT GIVES EXHIBITION IN BERLIN

Berlin, Sept. 4.—Orville Wright gave an exhibition flight in his aeroplane at the Temple of Paradise grounds this afternoon, starting at 4:55 o'clock. Ambassador and Mrs. Hill, Consul General and Mrs. Thackeray, and the members of the embassy, were at the starting place while the parade ground was filled with interested throngs.

DR. COOK HAD A NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH

Chicago, Sept. 4.—Dr. Gustav Staats, head of the National Medical college and hospital, who accompanied the Peary relief expedition of which Dr. Cook was a member, told yesterday of some incidents that happened during his acquaintance with the discoverer of the North Pole.

Dr. Staats told of one close escape

WRECKERS OF ROYAL BLUE LIMITED PURSUED BY MEN AND BLOODHOUNDS

identified as the man who held the horse while the kidnapers were after the child. He also identified F. H. Tilton, the Kansas City detective, as the second man.

Mrs. Bleasley, mother of the baby, has returned to Kansas City. She said that she doubted the sincerity of the pledge made by Mrs. Barclay to dismiss the habeas corpus proceeding.

BARNACLES ON A SHIP'S BOTTOM

Washington, Sept. 4.—Six hundred tons of barnacles have been taken from the bottom of the armored cruiser South Dakota at the Mare Island navy yards, making the vessel's hull rise four and a half inches in the water. The barnacles fastened themselves to the ship's bottom during a recent trip to the South Sea Islands. Naval authorities were astonished on learning of the immense weight of the incumbrance, which interfered with the ship's speed.

JEALOUSY IS SHOWN

Admirers of Peary Do
Not Accept the Story
of Discovery

New York, Sept. 4.—With the arrival of Dr. Frederick A. Cook of Brooklyn at Copenhagen, interest centers in this country as well as in Europe, on the proofs he will submit that he had discovered the North Pole. Opinion is strongly divided. His friends and supporters declare that his detractors are prejudiced, and it is a notable fact that a number of persons who have been interested in the exploration of his rival, Commander Peary, are the most persistent in doubting Dr. Cook's claims. One of Peary's friends, who is quite prominent in Polar exploration affairs and who is considered perfectly reliable, even asserts that the instruments Dr. Cook had with him were borrowed from Commander Peary for another purpose. This man, who has been among the leaders of those who have insisted that Dr. Cook must submit incontrovertible proof, declares that the Brooklyn physician borrowed the astronomical instruments for the purpose of making observations "while on a fishing and hunting trip along the Labrador coast."

Members of the Peary club also declare that the Eskimos used by Dr. Cook belong to Commander Peary and that he had no permission to seek their assistance.

But the friends of Dr. Cook are legion and their confidence in him, supported by his additional statements before reaching Copenhagen, that he has positive data to prove his claim, outweighs the skepticism which has appeared.

Leading scientists agree that the actual discovery of the Northern Pole of the earth's axis is of itself scientifically unimportant, but they believe that the journey to the pole and the return has opened a vast field for further and more serious exploration and research.

Cyrus C. Adams, editor of the Geographical Society's Bulletin, says:

"People will stop spending money on mad rushes to the pole, which necessarily force them to pass by many things interesting for observation; just as Dr. Cook states he did—that he saw land, but could not divert his attention to find out anything about it. Now there will be expeditions of real research. A great deal should be learned about the winds, currents and the tides. An immense amount of work can be done; work of real value, for any phenomena there found and if understood, will throw light on our own conditions."

John R. Bradley, who financed Dr. Cook's expedition, has submitted vouchers and cancelled checks which indicate that the planning of the American flag on the North Pole cost nearly \$50,000. At first it was reported that the expedition had cost only \$9,000 and Mr. Bradley showed a cancelled check which indicated that Dr. Cook himself had spent \$11,000 of the total fund for individual supplies he required and that he had \$1,000 in cash with him for incidental expenses when he started on the dash for the pole from Greenland.

No definite arrangements have been made for the reception of Dr. Cook in America, but it is quite certain to be a notable one. Efforts are under way to have him in time for the Hudson-Fulton celebration, the last few days of this month and the first days of October the reception will probably be national in scope, with many famous and distinguished men to assist in welcoming the explorer.

Dogs Have Trailed Criminals to a Slaughter House—New Castle, Pa., Excited Over a Cowardly Act—Lives Lost.

Newcastle, Pa., Sept. 4.—With bloodhounds on the trail and a \$25,000 reward offered for the apprehension of the person or persons who early today wrecked the Royal Blue limited, the fast New York-Chicago Baltimore & Ohio railway flyer, railroad police, county deputies and local officers are searching the vicinity of Chewton Sid-ing, Wampuna and the little settlements intervening.

From Wampuna, a small foreign settlement near here, came the report at noon today that the train wreckers had been surrounded in a slaughter house by railroad police who had been led there by bloodhounds.

With many officers on the ground, the men responsible for the train wrecking can hardly escape. Insistent that the attempt to snuff out the lives of the hundreds of passengers should not go unpunished, the railroad posted notices at the railroad stations today offering \$25,000 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the man or men implicated in the ditching of the flyer.

The reward immediately brought from Pittsburg and eastern Ohio points a score of private detectives from detective agencies.

New Castle is in a fever of excitement. Congregated at the corners are groups of the striking machinists of the Baltimore & Ohio road and the striking employees of the tin mills here. The men are loud in the denunciation of the parties who wrecked the flyer and deny allegations that one of their number might have been mixed up in the affair.

The injured at the local hospitals are reported to be recovered from the shock. But one death is expected, that of Mrs. Seneca Dippon.

RAILROAD PROSPERITY

Gross Earnings Show a
Great Increase Over
Last Year

Chicago, Sept. 4.—The full return of prosperity to the railroads of the United States is evidenced, in reports just published of the gross earnings of 25 roads for the first half of August.

For the first time since the panic of 1907 the aggregate weekly gross earnings exceed the high records reached in August, 1907. For the second week in August the 25 roads reported gross earnings of \$9,454,724, an increase of over 5 per cent over the same period for August, 1907, when gross earnings reached the record point of \$8,556,314, for the second week of August.

The earnings for the last week of August have not been computed, but on the basis of the increase for the second week railroad men believe that that high record of August, 1907, of \$12,853,987, will be reached, and a new record will be set. The total for August, 1907, was \$40,601,877.

Dead.

J. A. Dill, Chicago Junction, aged 40 years and married.

Baggageman John Wheatcroft of Chicago Junction, aged 35, and married.

Among the injured was J. O. Kavanaugh, of Baltimore, Md., chief boiler inspector of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

From indications at this time, it is apparent the wreck was the work of train robbers after the express car valuables. The officials are inclined to believe the hold-up of the Pittsburg & Northern express on the Pennsylvania railroad at Lewistown, Pa., early Tuesday morning, actuated today's accident.

It was almost two hours after the wreck before any reports were received in this city. Immediately Pittsburg, Elwood and other places were

OLD EMPLOYE AT LAST PENSIONED

Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 4.—John Hobers, the old French gardener employed at the East Fourth street home of John D. Rockefeller, has been retired on a pension. He is 78 years old and has been in the employ of the oil king for 25 years.

Last Saturday his hands began to tremble so that he could hardly hold the pruning shears and finally he collapsed. Then came a message from Mr. Rockefeller that he need not worry, as his pay would go on just the same as long as he lived.

UNHEARD OF TEMPERATURE WHICH DR. COOK EXPERIENCED AT POLE

Washington, Sept. 4.—In the knowledge of the government weather bureau officials the endurance of a temperature of 117 Fahrenheit below zero recorded by Dr. Cook is unique in the annals of human existence. Willis M. Moore, chief of the weather bureau, said last night that as far as he knew the lowest temperature human beings have survived was experienced in North Central Siberia, when the thermometer registered 80 below zero. Mr. Moore said it was, therefore, impossible to have any knowledge of what a man might suffer while living

in a temperature 37 degrees colder.

"It is possible that owing to the density of oxygen at such a temperature, produced by the contraction of the air, enough animal heat in the body may be stirred up to render a state of comparative comfort," said Prof. Moore. "Should the air be quiet, with no wind or disturbance to heighten the cold, the human being can possibly establish a local temperature of his own, but 117 Fahrenheit below zero is cold. We have had absolutely no means of knowing how such temperatures would affect a human being for any length of time."